

SENATOR M'CUMBER GIVES SENATE GLOOMY PICTURE OF WAR; SAYS UNLESS SHIPS ARE PROVIDED AT ONCE SOME OF ALLIES WILL FALL BEFORE U. S. PUTS FORCES INTO ACTION

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senator M'Cumber of North Dakota today gave the senate a gloomy picture of the position of the United States and her allies, emphasizing his plea for radical speeding up of the ship building program. He declared England was now bearing the brunt of the war and asked "how long can she stand this strain?" The United States must send 5,000,000 troops at once to balance the man power of the Central Powers, he said, and 7,000,000 would be needed to make the Germans retreat.

"Russia and Rumania are out of the war," asserted Senator M'Cumber. "Italy is losing ground. France is unable to make any headway. The wall of opposition at the eastern end of the battle line in continental Europe is crumbling. Who can say how long Italy can or will withstand the Teutonic pressure. Optimistic indeed must be the man who will say a single year without additional support."

"With Italy under the heel of the conqueror, with France assailed in the flank, who can prophesy that that country will not quickly be brought under the heel of the same conqueror and England's army left to battle against overwhelming numbers. This is delineating two things: First, the exact situation as it now is, and second, the possibilities of the future; and it is presented with the hope that we will at least partly awaken to a realization of what is before us."

Senator M'Cumber said the idea that pointing out our weakness discouraged the American people and encouraged the enemy was a mistaken one and declared that "we must now learn the lesson that boasting will not win this war."

He said he was tired of hearing argument that Germany would be reduced to submission by starvation and that the Central Powers control three times as much territory in Europe as does the Allies. The balance of resources held by America, he said, should not be considered until there was tonnage to carry men and products across the seas.

When the United States entered the war the Allies cried "Give us ships," declared Senator M'Cumber. "We allayed their fears; we assured them that we would supply that shipping. We took that duty upon ourselves. The most important, the most vital duty incumbent on us in this war. And we have neglected that duty beyond any other, shamefully neglected it."

"They tell us it was because of want of money and lack of shipping," he declared, and added that he believed there was lack of appreciation of the submarine menace in the board and that he did not believe any member so unpatriotic as to delay ship building while his personal differences were being settled. "We appointed a Kilkenny shipping board and then went to sleep," he said, continuing:

"Where is our shipping? Where is it coming from? Possibly God knows; certainly neither the shipping board nor the navy department knows."

Senator M'Cumber recommended that the United States send soldiers to France now and use all available tonnage for food for the Allies, stimulate efforts to attempt to produce a ship immune to torpedo attack and to make a full and adequate test of reinforced concrete vessels.

He said he believed the Allies would emerge from the war after securing the peace laid down by President Wilson, was equally "certain" of our allies with shipping facilities many times greater than we possess. Some of our allies will fall before we can take their place on the battle field."

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6 FREEMEN ARE HURT IN SMASH

Two Tons of Coal Scattered About Wood Avenue When Fire Chemical Smashes Into Coal Truck—Both Autos Demolished.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.—With a crash that could be heard for blocks the heavy fire apparatus Chemical No. 2, with a crew of six men on board and a huge truck loaded with two tons of coal, collided this morning at 10 o'clock at Iranistan and Wood avenues. Eight men were hurled into the air, landing in the icy street, the two vehicles were demolished and the two tons of coal scattered in every direction. Luckily no one was hurt seriously.

According to the statements of the firemen, the heavy chemical was rushing to answer an alarm from "Box 146," located at Harvard avenue and Car Barn street, where a blaze was discovered in the plant of the Bridgeport Metal Goods Co., when the coal truck crossed their path in a manner that made it impossible to avoid hitting it.

The driver and helper on the coal truck, which is the property of the Ira Gregory Coal Co., claim that they did not hear the siren of the fire engine and on account of carrying a heavy load they were unable to make a sudden stop. Both men are held by the police on the charge of not giving the right of way to fire apparatus and for not having an emergency brake in working order.

Maurice Bailey of Chemical No. 2 was slightly hurt in the knee and was removed to the engine house, while Joseph Kowalski, helper on the coal truck, was thrown against a telegraph post, but escaped with a slight contusion. Dr. Aranki looked over the injured men and pronounced them all suffering from a severe shock, but otherwise none the worse.

James Neary, driver of the Chemical truck, claims that he was not going over 15 miles an hour when the collision occurred and that he did all in his power to avoid hitting the coal truck, but that the latter kept on its course, disregarding the incessant warnings of the powerful siren carried on the chemical.

William Davidson, of 42 Independence road, Louis Beech, driver of the coal truck, stated that he did not hear the siren and when he saw the fire apparatus approaching it was too late to make a sudden stop on account of the heavy load which he was carrying.

WILSON'S PEACE PROGRAM O.K'D BY THE CHINESE

Peking, Jan. 16.—The Daily News says of President Wilson's address to Congress:

"Premier Lloyd George, on behalf of the Allies, made what virtually was a definite pronouncement and Mr. Wilson said 'Amen, so be it.' To Lloyd George's formula, Mr. Wilson's speech summarizes the aims in concrete form. There is practically nothing in the summary to cause surprise. On only one point is there a reduction of what had been supposed to be the Entente demands. It is evident that practical politics makes the coming of the Turks from Constantinople inadvisable, and so Mr. Wilson echoes Mr. Lloyd George in this respect."

Alluding to the President's remarks in regard to equal trade conditions, the newspaper asked whether this meant the beginning of universal free trade.

The Peking Leader says: "Mr. Wilson's program is rational and ought to be successful in accomplishing the great consummation devoutly wished for. So far as this country is concerned, it may be subscribed to heartily."

RABIES IN WESTPORT.

Commissioner of Domestic Animals James M. Whittier received a communication Monday from the state laboratory at New Haven, to the effect that a dog's head, sent there by Dr. F. Power, health officer of Westport, had been found to contain rabies.

The letter quoted from the letter of Dr. Powers, that on Dec. 31, the dog bit a Mrs. Purdie. The dog belonged to Carmin Lauzo.

CHINESE MOBBING DOCTORS TRYING TO KILL PLAGUES

Peking, Jan. 16.—Three doctors, including Drs. Bekkett and Lewis, Americans sent to Peking, west of Peking, to investigate a plague, were threatened by a mob which became angered at their efforts to check the spread of the disease. They have sent a telegram to the diplomatic representatives here asking that a special train be sent to their rescue. Appeals to the government by the diplomats brought assurance of military protection. The plague is pneumonic in type and the local authorities are reported indifferent to its encroachments. Native doctors sent from Peking lack authority to enforce repressive measures.

Danbury, Jan. 16.—Two families were driven from their homes and damage estimated at \$2,000 was caused by a fire that started in a house owned by Martin F. Lynch about midnight between this city and Bethel, late last night. An over heated stove is supposed to have caused the fire.

Fire in Steel Plant.

Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 16.—Fire caused by a defective heater swept a gun forging plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co. today and caused a loss of \$10,000. Officials said there was no suspicion of incendiarism.

U. S. DESTROYER OF NEWEST TYPE BREAKS RECORDS

Washington, Jan. 16.—A new record for sustained endurance has been established by one of the new "flush deck" destroyers, the navy department announced today. The voyage was from a Pacific to an Atlantic port and occupied 10½ days, the average speed being 19.15 knots an hour. A new record also was set in the construction of the destroyer, only 51 weeks elapsing from the laying of her keel to the date of launching.

ATTEMPT TO KILL LENINE IS FAILURE

Four Shots Fired at Bolshevik Premier Riding In Car.

Petrograd, Monday, Jan. 14.—(By the Associated Press)—An automobile carrying Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, it is reported, was fired on tonight when he was driving to a meeting of the council of people's commissaries. Four shots were fired. Premier Lenine was not hurt.

The attempt on the life of Premier Lenine was made outside the hall in which he had been addressing 5,000 of the Red Guard who were going to the front. As his automobile swung through the crowd four shots flashed in the darkness. One missed its mark by only a few inches. Another lodged in the hand of a Swedish Socialist in the automobile. Scores of arrests were made.

The bullets shattered the windows of the automobile, but the premier was wounded slightly in the hand.

MINE WORKERS WILL NOT ASK RAISE IN WAGE

Indianapolis, Jan. 16.—With addresses of welcome by officials of the state and city and the reading of a letter from President Wilson expressing his good will toward the coal diggers of the country, the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America opened here yesterday. Delegates in attendance representing more than 400,000 organized men in the industry.

For the first time in many years an increase in wages will not be the paramount business, although many phases relating to the present standard will come before the delegates. The convention, according to its leading officers, will ratify the bituminous and anthracite wage scales agreed to in conference in Washington several months ago, notwithstanding that there is talk of some opposition. An unusual feature of the meeting is the absence of a scale committee which heretofore always brought in a report for a higher wage.

While the delegates will not ask for higher wages they are expected to take action looking to the maintenance of the present standard, at least after the war is over. To this end a large defense fund is suggested by some of the leaders for use in the event that any attempt is made to readjust wages downward. Among the plans on foot is one to increase the per capita tax from 25 to 50 cents a month to meet increased expenses of the union and to pay the costs of the organizing campaign, and another plan is to assess the members 50 cents a month to be used for defense purposes only.

Efforts will be made to change the time of holding the biennial convention from January to September and to have it meet in different parts of the country instead of in Indianapolis, Cleveland, Scranton and Kansas City want the next convention.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is expected to address the miners a week from today. Dr. Harry A. Garfield, national fuel administrator, has been invited to speak.

MULLER, STAR TEUTON FLYER DIES IN FALL

Amsterdam, Jan. 16.—The death of Vice Sergeant Max Muller, one of the most successful German airmen, is reported in a Munich dispatch. Muller was killed from a fall resulting from a defect in his engine. He claimed 33 victories in aerial engagements.

CLAIM BREACH OF CONTRACT; WANT \$55,000 DAMAGES

Wednesday, Jan. 16.—Damages of \$55,000 for breach of contract are claimed in a suit filed in the Superior court today by John C. O'Connor of Stamford, doing business under the name of the O'Connor Concrete Construction Co., against Abraham and Max Baer, of New York, doing business in Stamford as Baer Bros. The complaint alleges that for a period of years O'Connor has been doing work for the Baer Bros., and on November 3 last has contracts for several buildings in process of construction in Stamford.

One of the buildings was known as "Factory No. 4," and was about one-half completed, and there were also contracts for a machine shop and two other buildings. On the date, Nov. 3, orders were given to the Baer Bros. to suspend work upon all of the buildings without just cause, the complainant contends.

County Commissioner Frank E. Ballard was one of the many witnesses of the accident and said that it was a miracle that a number of the men were not killed.

RUMANIA MINISTER RELEASED

U. S. Ambassador Francis Leads Eighteen Diplomats in Protest Against Unexamined Breach of International Law.

Petrograd, Monday, Jan. 14.—(By the A. P.)—Constantine Diamandi, Rumanian minister, who was arrested Sunday by the Bolshevik government, will be released tonight. This decision, M. Zalkind, assistant to Foreign Minister Trotzky, informs the Associated Press, was taken at a meeting of the council of people's commissaries and after the diplomatic corps, led by United States Ambassador David R. Francis, had protested to Premier Lenine.

The diplomats went to the Smolny institute late this afternoon and were met at the entrance by the premier's personal guard of soldiers, workmen and sailors. They were escorted to the premier's private room. Premier Lenine spoke to the diplomats in French. The conference lasted 40 minutes and was carried on behind closed doors. The diplomats left the Smolny institute under the impression that nothing definite had been accomplished.

Premier Lenine is said to have explained to the diplomatic corps that he realized the imprisonment of M. Diamandi was a breach of international law, but declared it was a protest against a similar breach on the part of Rumania in arresting and disarming Bolshevik troops. Lenine told the diplomats that he himself could not order the release of the Rumanian minister, but would have to lay the matter before the council of people's commissaries.

The diplomatic missions represented the United States, Japan, France, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, Denmark, Siam, China, Serbia, Portugal, Argentina, Greece, Brazil, Persia, Spain, Holland, Italy and Great Britain. They affirmed the unanimity of their sentiment on the subject of the violation of diplomatic immunity respected throughout the ages by governments.

Minister Diamandi was arrested at the Rumanian legation during the dinner hour Sunday night. A group of Red guards, headed by an officer, demanded and received admittance to the legation, when they informed Diamandi that he was under arrest. At the same time they arrested Lieut. Kray, attached to the Rumanian military mission. The prisoners were permitted to take with them their personal attire and they were taken away, presumably to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

London, Jan. 16.—M. Diamandi, the Rumanian minister, and the other members of his staff were set free by the Bolshevik government Tuesday afternoon, according to a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

EDWIN L. SCOFIELD, EX-STAMFORD MAYOR, DEAD AT HOSPITAL

Stamford, Jan. 16.—Edwin Luther Scofield, a widely known member of the Connecticut bar, former mayor of Stamford and former state insurance commissioner and member of the legislature, died early today at the Stamford hospital, where an operation for appendicitis was performed on him on Jan. 8.

He was born in Stamford June 18, 1852, a descendant of early settlers of the town; was graduated from Columbia law school in 1878 and was admitted to the Fairfield county bar in that year. He was prosecuting agent of Fairfield county from 1878 to 1880 and served for several years as counsel of the town and former borough of Stamford. He was a member of the house in 1881 and re-elected in the following session. While in the house he was a member of the judiciary committee.

He served two terms as mayor of Stamford in 1886 and 1887. In 1897 he was appointed state commissioner of building and loan associations, serving two years. In 1899 he was appointed state insurance commissioner for a four year term but resigned in 1901 to give his attention to his law practice.

Mr. Scofield was one of the incorporators of the Stamford hospital and for several years was its president. He was a leader in various public movements in his native town and as vice president of the First National bank, president of the Morris Plan bank, director of the Greenwich Trust Co. and of the Provident Assurance Savings society of New York.

He is survived by a son, a captain of artillery in the army.

WOODEN LEG AIDS SHEEP TO GROW A FLEECE OF WOOL

Charles Krauter, living near Bucyrus, O., had a lamb get tangled up in a fence and injure its leg. The veterinary told him the leg had to come off. Krauter did not want to lose the lamb, so minus the leg he nursed it back to health and then fixed up a peg leg for it.

Now that a lamb has grown to be a sheep and still stumps around on the wooden leg. Occasionally the wooden member becomes loose and falls off, so minus the leg he nursed it over to a soft spot and waits until some one comes along to fasten the leg on again.

The wooden leg doesn't interfere with the sheep growing wool, Mr. Krauter says, and wool is wool now.

LANSING BARES FACTS IN CAILLAUX SCANDAL; FRANCE BACKS ARREST

Washington, Jan. 16.—From its mysterious stock of intercepted diplomatic communications the state department today published correspondence between Count von Bernstorff, former German ambassador here, and the Berlin foreign office, showing that former Premier Caillaux of France was in communication with German agents in Argentina in 1915.

The first Bernstorff dispatch contained very damaging references to Caillaux's references to the French government and warned German newspapers against praising him. Another gave notice of the ship on which Caillaux was sailing from Argentina and planned its capture by submarines.

The capture of the ship was sought because her captain carried important papers. The German government was asked to treat Caillaux with every courtesy and consideration if the ship were taken.

Following is the text of the message sent by Bernstorff:

"Buenos Aires telegraphed the following: Caillaux has left Buenos Aires after a short stay and is going direct to France, evidently on account of the (group undecipherable) scandal which he regards as a personal attack upon himself. He speaks contemptuously of the president and the rest of the French government with the exception of Briand. He sees through the policy of England perfectly. He does not anticipate the complete overthrow of France. He sees in the war now a struggle for existence on the part of England. Although he spoke much of the 'indiscretions and clumsy policy' of the Wilhelmstrasse and professed to believe in German atrocities, he has in essentials hardly changed his political orientation. Caillaux welcomed indirect courtesies from me but emphasized the extreme caution which he is obliged to show, as the

French government, he said, had him watched even here. He warns us against the excessive praise bestowed upon him by our papers, especially the Neue Freie Presse, and desired on the other hand that the Mediterranean and Morocco agreements should be adversely criticized. Our praise injures his position in France. Caillaux's reception here was cool. His report about Brazil had nothing new. On his return to France he will begin to reside in his own constituency. He fears Paris and the fate of Jaures."

(Signed) "BERNSTORFF."

Another message that Count von Bernstorff had forwarded was from Havana, as follows:

"To, Rio de Janeiro, telegraphs steamer 'Araguaya' left Buenos Aires Jan. 30. The captain is carrying important papers. Capture very desirable. Caillaux is on board. In case of capture Caillaux should, in an unobtrusive way, be treated with courtesy and consideration. Can you inform our cruisers?"

(Signed) "BERNSTORFF."

The instruction of the German censorship to the German press on June 16, 1917, follows:

"For political reasons it is urgently requested that nothing be written about the former French prime minister, Caillaux, and that his name be not mentioned under any circumstances."

Paris, Jan. 16.—The chamber of deputies sustained the government's action in the Caillaux case yesterday by a majority of 274 out of the 588 members present. The vote was taken after the government had been interpellated by Ernest Lafont, a Socialist deputy, who held that the opening of Caillaux's safe deposit box in Italy in the absence of a representative of the accused was illegal.

ANOTHER GERMAN LIE IS NAILED BY AN AMERICAN MAJOR GENERAL AT FRONT

Brands As Falsehood Story That American Boys Quit Under the Barrage Fire of the Huns—Story Sent Out From Berlin to Discourage Enlistments of Men for Service on the Western Front.

The American Camp, Somewhere in France, Jan. 16.—That is just another German lie; and the wider publicity you give the fact that it is a lie, the better we shall all be pleased. The speaker was a major-general of the American army in France. The subject was the Berlin declaration that the Hun raids had resulted in the discontinuance of our experiment for the training of American troops under fire, and had necessitated the withdrawal of American soldiers from the trenches.

eBrin publications have been assiduously spreading this assertion. In order to obtain our side of the story, I lunched at headquarters with the general whom I have just quoted, and it was with the statement given above that he opened the conversation. "Just bring me a copy of our communication about the trench training," he said to his chief of staff.

The chief brought it. "Here," continued the general, "is what our intelligence department officially stated when our first men went into the first line trenches. It is a matter of record."

He read aloud the now familiar words:

"In continuation of their training, as a nucleus for the instruction of our first contingent, some battalions of our first contingent, in association with veteran French battalions, are in the front line trenches."

That communication, as the general pointed out, was issued on Oct. 27 one week before the raid. On the same day I sent word to the press that, until those ready for this grade of instruction had all received their share of it, the men would "continue to go and return in shifts from one to three weeks each." I recalled this to the general.

"Exactly," said he; "and that explains what has now happened, and why we have now announced the fact that there are at present none of our men in the front line trenches, just as, when they were there, we announced that fact, too. Here's the way the thing stands."

"Certain units of our troops came over ahead of others, and among these early comers were certain units composed largely of more experienced soldiers. As the training of the expeditionary force continued, these men naturally reached, ahead of the fellows, the point beyond which the next logical step was practical experience in first line trenches under

fire, the idea being that they would not only perfect their own training by such an experience, but also that they would then retrain better qualified to instruct their less advanced comrades. It was therefore arranged, as the communication frankly stated, that such units were to go up one at a time, each returning after a stated period, until all of them—that is, mark you, only all those units whose previous soldiering and later training warranted it—should have seen their bit of genuine trench warfare."

"That previously announced plan has been carried out to the letter, and it has worked admirably. The returned men have profited by their practical schooling, and are now giving the benefit of it to their comrades. When those comrades reach the proper stage of training, they will go up to the trenches, too. Talk by unit, those who were ready for the advanced instruction have gone into first line trenches, have remained there, have done thoroughly satisfactory work at their lessons, and have now come back to carry on the studies yet remaining to them, and to help train their fellows until the day when we enter the line in force."

"So American soldiers training in the French trenches at the present time, for the excellent reason that the time allotted for such training of such American soldiers as were ready for it has expired, and, consequently, those who were there, having got what they were sent to get, have been withdrawn, according to the prearranged schedule."

"How," I asked "did our men that went into the trenches behave while they were there?"

"They behaved splendidly."

"Then there is no truth in the German insinuation that American reserves halted at the barrage?"

"Absolutely none. There's no truth in it literally; there is no truth in any implication that may be read into it, and there is no truth in any interpretation that the fabricators of such a story may have intended to have put upon it. The enemy fire cut our wires; Lieutenant Harden, of the signal corps, as the American papers have already announced, attempted to make his way back with a message, and was wounded by shrapnel on the way. That is all there is to it. The Berlin story may be a deliberate lie, or it may be merely a thought to which the wish was father; but it is a lie, a full-fledged lie, all the same."

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